

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

TIMOTEO JIMENEZ CARVAJAL,
(TDCJ No. 1554858),

Petitioner,

V.

No. 3:19-cv-2220-G-BN

LORIE DAVIS, Director
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Correctional Institutions Division,

Respondent.

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Petitioner Timoteo Jimenez Carvajal, a Texas prisoner, filed a *pro se* application for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. *See* Dkt. Nos. 3 & 4. His action was referred to the undersigned United States magistrate judge for pretrial management under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and a standing order of reference from Senior United States District Judge A. Joe Fish. The undersigned enters these findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendation that the Court should dismiss the habeas application with prejudice as time-barred under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.

Applicable Background

Through his habeas petition, Carvajal challenges his 2009 Dallas County conviction for murder, for which he received a 99-year sentence. *See State v. Carvajal*, No. F07-59775-K (Crim. Dist. Ct. No. 4, Dallas Cnty., Tex.); Dkt. No. 3 at 2. This criminal judgment was affirmed on direct appeal in 2010. *See Carvajal v. State*, No. 05-

09-00076-CR, 2010 WL 2386869 (Tex. App.–Dallas June 16, 2009, pet. ref'd); Dkt. No. 3 at 3. And, although not specified in his Section 2254 petition, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals (the “CCA”) refused Carvajal’s petition for discretionary review (“PDR”) as untimely filed later that year. *See Carvajal v. State*, No. PD-0846-10 (Tex. Crim. App. Dec. 28, 2010).

Carvajal later sought state habeas relief. But, as discussed further below, because the pendency of neither state habeas application tolled the limitations period such that the Section 2254 petition is timely filed, the Court recognized that this action is likely time-barred and issued a questionnaire [Dkt. No. 6] to provide Carvajal fair notice of the limitations issues and to allow him to present his positions as to those issues through a verified response to the questionnaire. The Court docketed his response on October 31, 2019. *See* Dkt. No. 7.

Legal Standards

I. Limitations

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”) establishes a one-year statute of limitations for federal habeas proceedings brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. *See ANTITERRORISM AND EFFECTIVE DEATH PENALTY ACT OF 1996*, Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214 (1996). The limitations period runs from the latest of:

- (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;
- (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United

States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). The time during which a properly filed application for state post-conviction or other collateral review is pending is excluded from the limitations period. *See id.* § 2244(d)(2).

The one-year limitations period is also subject to equitable tolling – “a discretionary doctrine that turns on the facts and circumstances of a particular case,” *Fisher v. Johnson*, 174 F.3d 710, 713 (5th Cir. 1999), and only applies in “rare and exceptional circumstances,” *United States v. Riggs*, 314 F.3d 796, 800 n.9 (5th Cir. 2002) (citing *Davis v. Johnson*, 158 F.3d 806, 811 (5th Cir. 1998)). “[A] litigant is entitled to equitable tolling of a statute of limitations only if the litigant establishes two elements: ‘(1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way and prevented timely filing.’” *Menominee Indian Tribe of Wis. v. United States*, 136 S. Ct. 750, 755 (2016) (quoting *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631, 649 (2010)).

Taking the second prong first, “[a] petitioner’s failure to satisfy the statute of limitations must result from external factors beyond his control; delays of the petitioner’s own making do not qualify.” *Hardy v. Quarterman*, 577 F.3d 596, 598 (5th

Cir. 2009) (per curiam) (citation omitted). This “prong of the equitable tolling test is met only where the circumstances that caused a litigant’s delay are both extraordinary and beyond [the litigant’s] control.” *Menominee Indian Tribe*, 136 S. Ct. at 756 (emphasis in original).¹

But “[t]he diligence required for equitable tolling purposes is reasonable diligence, not maximum feasible diligence.’ What a petitioner did both before and after the extraordinary circumstances that prevented him from timely filing may indicate whether he was diligent overall.” *Jackson v. Davis*, 933 F.3d 408, 411 (5th Cir. 2019) (quoting *Holland*, 560 U.S. at 653; footnote omitted).

A showing of “actual innocence” can also overcome AEDPA’s statute of limitations. See *McQuiggin v. Perkins*, 569 U.S. 383, 386 (2013). But the actual innocence gateway is only available to a petitioner who presents “evidence of innocence so strong that a court cannot have confidence in the outcome of the trial unless the court is also satisfied that the trial was free of nonharmless constitutional error.” *Id.* at 401 (quoting *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. 298, 316 (1995)).

That is, the new, reliable evidence must be sufficient to persuade the Court that “no juror, acting reasonably, would have voted to find him guilty beyond a reasonable

¹ See, e.g., *Farmer v. D&O Contractors*, 640 F. App’x 302, 307 (5th Cir. 2016) (per curiam) (holding that because “the FBI did not actually prevent Farmer or any other Plaintiff from filing suit” but instead “advised Farmer that filing suit would have been against the FBI’s interest” and “that the RICO claims could be filed after the investigation concluded,” “[a]ny obstacle to suit was ... the product of Farmer’s mistaken reliance on the FBI, and a party’s mistaken belief is not an extraordinary circumstance” (citing *Menominee Indian Tribe*, 136 S. Ct. at 756-57)).

doubt.” *Id.* at 386 (quoting *Schlup*, 513 U.S. at 329).²

II. Rule 4 Disposition

Under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, a district court may summarily dismiss a 28 U.S.C. § 2254 habeas application “if it plainly appears from the face of the petition and any exhibits annexed to it that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court.” *Id.*

This rule differentiates habeas cases from other civil cases with respect to *sua sponte* consideration of affirmative defenses. The district court has the power under Rule 4 to examine and dismiss frivolous habeas petitions prior to any answer or other pleading by the state. This power is rooted in “the duty of the court to screen out frivolous applications and eliminate the burden that would be placed on the respondent by ordering an unnecessary answer.”

Kiser v. Johnson, 163 F.3d 326, 328 (5th Cir. 1999) (quoting 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254 Rule 4 Advisory Committee Notes). In *Kiser*, clearly applicable here, the United States

² See also *Johnson v. Hargett*, 978 F.2d 855, 859-60 (5th Cir. 1992) (“The Supreme Court has made clear that the term ‘actual innocence’ means *factual*, as opposed to *legal*, innocence – ‘legal’ innocence, of course, would arise whenever a constitutional violation by itself requires reversal, whereas ‘actual’ innocence, as the Court stated in *McCleskey [v. Zant*, 499 U.S. 467 (1991)], means that the person did not commit the crime.” (footnotes omitted)); *Acker v. Davis*, 693 F. App’x 384, 392-93 (5th Cir 2017) (per curiam) (“Successful gateway claims of actual innocence are ‘extremely rare,’ and relief is available only in the ‘extraordinary case’ where there was ‘manifest injustice.’ *Schlup*, 513 U.S. at 324, 327. When considering a gateway claim of actual innocence, the district court must consider all of the evidence, ‘old and new, incriminating and exculpatory, without regard to whether it would necessarily be admitted under rules of admissibility that would govern at trial.’ *House v. Bell*, 547 U.S. 518, 538 (2006) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). ‘Based on this total record, the court must make “a probabilistic determination about what reasonable, properly instructed jurors would do.”’ *Id.* (quoting *Schlup*, 513 U.S. at 329). ‘The court’s function is not to make an independent factual determination about what likely occurred, but rather to assess the likely impact of the evidence on reasonable jurors.’ *Id.*” (citations modified)).

Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held that, “even though the statute of limitations provision of the AEDPA is an affirmative defense rather than jurisdictional, the magistrate judge and district court did not err by raising the defense *sua sponte*.” *Id.* at 329 (noting the district court’s “decision to do so was consistent with Rule 4 and Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 cases, as well as the precedent of this Court”).

But, “before acting on its own initiative’ to dismiss an apparently untimely § 2254 petition as time barred, a district court ‘must accord the parties fair notice and an opportunity to present their positions.’” *Wyatt v. Thaler*, 395 F. App’x 113, 114 (5th Cir. 2010) (per curiam) (quoting *Day v. McDonough*, 547 U.S. 198, 210 (2006); alteration to original); *see also Ingram v. Director, TDCJ-CID*, No. 6:12cv489, 2012 WL 3986857, at *1 (E.D. Tex. Sept. 10, 2012) (a magistrate judge’s report and recommendation also gives the parties “fair notice that the case may be dismissed as time-barred, which [gives a petitioner] the opportunity to file objections to show that the case should not be dismissed based on the statute of limitation” (collecting cases)).

Analysis

A conviction becomes final under the AEDPA “when there is no more ‘availability of direct appeal to the state courts.’” *Frosch v. Thaler*, No. 2:12-cv-231, 2013 WL 271423, at *1 (N.D. Tex. Jan. 3, 2013) (quoting *Jimenez v. Quarterman*, 555 U.S. 113, 119 (2009)), *rec. adopted*, 2013 WL 271446 (N.D. Tex. Jan. 24, 2013). And, as Carvajal failed to file a timely PDR, *see Carvajal*, No. PD-0846-10, and because the CCA did not grant him leave to file an out-of-time PDR, the applicable state criminal judgment became final under the AEDPA “upon the expiration of the time for seeking

further review through the filing of a PDR,” *Phillips v. Quarterman*, No. 3:09-cv-1131-B, 2009 WL 1974302, at *2 (N.D. Tex. July 7, 2009) (citing *Roberts v. Cockrell*, 319 F.3d 690, 692 (5th Cir. 2003)), which was thirty days after the Dallas Court of Appeals affirmed Carvajal’s conviction and sentence – or on July 16, 2009. See *Flores v. Quarterman*, 467 F.3d 484, 485–86 (5th Cir. 2006); *Roberts*, 319 F.3d at 694 (5th Cir. 2003); TEX. R. APP. P. 68.2.

Although his Section 2254 petition fails to state so, Carvajal first sought state post-conviction relief as to this conviction and sentence in 2011 – no sooner than January 6, 2011, the date that he signed the state habeas petition. See *Ex parte Carvajal*, W07-59775-K(A) (Crim. Dist. Ct. No. 4, Dallas Cnty., Tex.). The CCA dismissed that action later the same year. See *Ex parte Carvajal*, WR-75,989-01 (Tex. Crim. App. Aug. 3, 2011). Carvajal then filed a second state habeas application almost eight years later. See *Ex parte Carvajal*, W07-59775-K(B) (Crim. Dist. Ct. No. 4, Dallas Cnty., Tex.); Dkt. No. 3 at 3-4. And the CCA denied that application without written order. See *Ex parte Carvajal*, WR-75,989-02 (Tex. Crim. App. June 12, 2019); Dkt. No. 3 at 3-4.

Thus, “[b]ecause [Carvajal’s] state habeas petition[s were] not filed within the one-year period” that commenced on July 16, 2009, neither petition “statutorily toll[ed] the limitation clock.” *Palacios v. Stephens*, 723 F.3d 600, 604 (5th Cir. 2013) (citing *Scott v. Johnson*, 227 F.3d 260, 263 (5th Cir. 2000) (in turn citing 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2))). Accordingly, the Section 2254 habeas application – filed no sooner than September 10, 2019, the date on which Carvajal certifies that he placed it in the prison

mailing system, *see* Dkt. No. 3 at 10 – was filed more than 9 years too late. The application is therefore due to be denied as untimely absent statutory or equitable tolling of the limitations period or establishment of actual innocence.

Carvajal fails to establish tolling or actual innocence. *See* Dkt. No. 3 at 9; Dkt. No. 7. Carvajal does cite his ignorance of the law, his lack of English proficiency, and his use of an unreliable writ writer. *See* Dkt. No. 7 at 4-6. But none of these alone – or in combination – establish equitable tolling.

First, a prisoner’s “reliance on legal assistance from fellow inmates” fails to constitute an extraordinary circumstance that – together with a showing of diligence – could establish equitable tolling. *Barbour v. Prince*, Civ. A. No. 13-6207, 2014 WL 6901372, at *6 (E.D. La. Dec. 5, 2014) (citing *Manning v. Sumlin*, 540 F. App’x 462 (5th Cir. 2013) (per curiam); *Hilbert v. Beard*, No. 14-919, 2014 WL 4702305, at *8 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 19, 2014)); *see also Williams v. Lee*, No. 3:14cv234-DPJ-FKB, 2014 WL 5704898, at *4 (S.D. Miss. Nov. 5, 2014) (“[T]he mere denial of access to a writ-writer does not violate the Constitution.” (citing *Tighe v. Wall*, 100 F.3d 41, 43 (5th Cir. 1996) (per curiam) (“Prisoners have no right to a particular prisoner’s help in legal matters as long as the putative recipient’s constitutional right of access to the courts is not infringed.”))).

Nor does a prisoner’s lack of English proficiency itself constitute an extraordinary circumstance that could establish equitable tolling. *See Perez v. Davis*, No. 4:17-cv-882-Y, 2018 WL 4304890, at *3 (N.D. Tex. Sept. 10, 2018) (“[T]he inability to speak or read the English language is a disability common to a lot of prisoners in the

prison system and is not in itself a sufficient basis for equitable tolling.” (collecting cases)).³

And “[i]t is well settled ... that a petitioner’s pro se status, indigence and lack of knowledge of the law, all common problems of inmates who are trying to pursue postconviction habeas relief, do not warrant equitable tolling of the limitations period.” *Webster v. Stephens*, No. 4:13-cv-859-A, 2014 WL 201707, at *2 (N.D. Tex. Jan. 17, 2014) (citing *Felder v. Johnson*, 204 F.3d 168, 171-72 (5th Cir. 2000); *Turner v. Johnson*, 177 F.3d 390, 391 (5th Cir. 1999)).

This action should therefore be dismissed with prejudice as time-barred.

Recommendation and Direction to the Clerk of Court

Under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, the Court should dismiss the application for a writ of habeas corpus with prejudice because it is time-barred. The Court should direct that the Clerk of Court serve any order accepting this recommendation on the Texas Attorney General. The Clerk of Court is DIRECTED to serve electronically a copy of this recommendation and the petition, along with any attachments thereto and brief in support thereof, on the Texas Attorney General as

³ See also *United States v. Gilbert-Alvarez*, Cr. No. C-01-45 & C.A. No. C-06-336, 2006 WL 3761888, at *7 (S.D. Tex. Dec. 21, 2006) (“Even if the Court accepted [the movant’s] allegations concerning the alleged lack of Spanish language assistance in the library in their entirety as true, he would not be entitled to equitable tolling. Equitable tolling is not required simply because a petitioner is unfamiliar with the legal process, is unrepresented, or is illiterate.” (collecting cases)); *Rodriguez v. Cain*, Civ. A. No. 06-815, 2007 WL 4522497, at *10 (E.D. La. Dec. 17, 2007) (“[U]nder the relevant precedent, an inability or significant difficulty speaking, reading and writing, or understanding English does not, by itself, justify equitable tolling in habeas cases, where such lack of proficiency has not prevented the petitioner from accessing the courts.” (collecting cases)).

counsel for Respondent and will be directed to the attention of Edward L. Marshall, Chief, Criminal Appeals Division, Texas Attorney General's Office. *See RULE 4, RULES GOVERNING SECTION 2254 CASES IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.*

A copy of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b).* In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions, and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

DATED: February 26, 2020



DAVID L. HORAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE